

British Fight Wayward St. Quentin; Turks in Palestine Hurlled Back 12 Miles; Allies Gain 30 Miles in Big Balkan Drive

Senate Will Investigate Brewers' Aid To Brisbane

Hearst and Employees
Likely To Be Called in
Search for "Times"
Pool Sources

U. S. Trails 1914
Loan of \$183,000

Feigenspan, Collector
of Beer Men's Cash,
Protests Loyalty;
Admits Lobby

The purchase by Arthur Brisbane,
William Randolph Hearst's chief editor,
of "The Washington Times" with
\$375,000 advanced a year ago by a pool
of brewers, some of whom contributed
also to the German-American Alliance
funds used by German sympathizers
in this country in promoting Hun
propaganda, will be investigated by the
United States Senate.

Starting revelations are promised.
It is also expected that the Senate will
inquire into the circumstances of a
loan of \$183,000 made by the brewers
to Brisbane in 1914.

Various members of Hearst's business
and editorial staffs will be summoned
by the Senate investigators. The
Tribune's informant declared. It is not
unlikely that Hearst himself will be
called upon to testify.

Checks Still Elusive
Others who will be summoned, it is
said, are Alexander Konta, who supplied
Dr. Bernhard Dernburg with information
concerning American news-
papers and suggestions how some of
them might be purchased and published
in the interests of Germany and the
German government; Konta's son,
Geoffrey Konta, who is counsel to Brisbane,
and other lawyers in the employ
of Hearst and Brisbane.

Still others to be examined are the
brewers who advanced the \$375,000,
the Hearst and Brisbane employees who
took part in the transaction, and Brisbane's
sister, Mrs. Alice Brisbane Thursty.

Francis P. Garvan, in charge of the
Bureau of Investigation of the Alien
Property Custodian, who unearthed
the facts in the case, has been unable
so far to trace the checks after they
reached Mrs. Thursty.

Circuitous Route of Brewers' Cash
The camouflage method by which the
checks reached Brisbane so that he
could use the money is still a mystery.
It is known that after the brewers contributed
the funds—which Brisbane
may repay or not as he chooses, in accordance
with the agreement with the
brewers—C. W. Feigenspan, the New
York brewer, who collected the money,
deposited it to his own special account
with the Federal Trust Company, which
he heads. Then he gave cashiers' checks
to his secretary, Miss L. B. Krause,
a Hearst employee, who, as vice-president
of the Growing Circulation Corporation
indorsed them. Then they were taken
to Brisbane's sister. After Mrs. Thursty
deposited them to her account in the
Equitable Trust Company, all trace of them
ceases.

Federal officials who have assisted
A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property
Custodian, and his New York aid, Mr.
Garvan, in running down the facts in
the case declare that the \$183,000 advanced
to Brisbane in 1914 was for the purpose
of extending the Hearst agency, which
syndicates the Brisbane editorial.

Dernburg's Newspaper Scheme
Government officials yesterday revealed
the details of Alexander Konta's
connection with Dr. Dernburg. A dinner
was given for Dernburg at the German Club,
the New York rendezvous of Hun conspirators. This was
hosted by German started the war.
Dernburg told Konta that he wanted
to buy some newspapers in this country
for Germany, particularly in New York,
to further Germany's interests. He asked
Konta to aid him.
Konta started out to do it. For years he
has been a member of the German Press
Club, and numbers among his friends many
prominent men of

Wilson Names Oct. 12 as "Liberty Day"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President Wilson to-day proclaimed Saturday, October 12, as Liberty Day, to aid the new loan. The proclamation follows:

"Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday, the twelfth day of October, 1918, as Liberty Day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan Committee, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education and the public school authorities.

"Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employees of the Federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the twelfth day of October, for the entire day."

Hog Island To Be Purged Of "Shipyard Slackers"

Protest Walkout of 2,000 Skilled, Essential Mechanics at Cramps' Follows Statement by Piez That Nation's Plants Will Be Cleaned of Baseball Stars, Actors and Boxers in "Soft" Jobs

BUILDERS of America's emergency fleet yesterday took drastic measures to purge their ranks of "shipyard slackers"—men who have crept into the organizations of the various yards as a safe and easy way of dodging the draft.

To emphasize their objection to the pugilists, ball players and actors who are "working" with them, 2,000 men walked out at the Cramps plant in Philadelphia. No other grievances than the presence of the "slackers" inspired their action.

The presence of a similar element at Hog Island has cut down the efficiency of that plant 50 per cent, labor leaders say. They insist that the true skilled mechanics have been demoralized by the number of "soft-handed loafers" with whom they are obliged to work.

Washington also took preliminary steps yesterday to wipe out slackness at the yards. Vice-President Charles A. Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, said that his body had made arrangements with Provost Marshal General Crowder whereby the era of "soft shipyard jobs" would soon be brought to a close.

Charles M. Schwab, here last night, when informed of the situation at Cramps, said that there were undoubtedly some slackers in the shipyard organizations, but that every effort was being made now to get rid of them. He added that the walkout of the men was no cause whatever for worry.

2,000 Skilled Mechanics at Cramps' Strike in Protest Over "Soft Jobs"

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Protests against the employment of ballplayers, pugilists and actors in "easy jobs" at shipyards, as alleged by skilled mechanics, took definite form to-day when 2,000 men walked out at Cramps' plant. These mechanics were largely boiler-makers, riveters, reamers and allied artisans. The strikers said they had taken this means to accept Rear Admiral Bowles' plan of having the patriotic workers "drive out the slackers," and that there was no other grievance existing.

Officials at Cramps' said they expected to have the trouble adjusted, and that the whole affair savored of "a rainy day strike." The strikers met later at a hall in Kensington, where they said they wanted to have an opportunity to lay their protests before a Senatorial investigation committee. They charge that nearly all of the players of the Athletics, some of the Champion Boston Americans and the Phillies had been given "soft berths" to provide a means of getting them out of the

draft as well as to give the yard a good ball team next summer.

Strike Purely Local
The strikers said that none of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor had anything to do with their walkout, as the matter was a purely independent affair connected with Cramps'.

In a statement issued to-day antagonizing further official investigations, Rear Admiral Bowles frankly stated that the fabricating yards would not produce the ships which had been confidently predicted of them, and that but few of the Delaware River shipbuilding plants would meet the expectations of fulfilling their programme.

This "fall down" in production, coming after nine months of rosy prediction and glowing prophecy, the admiral said, was disappointing, but many factors caused the situation. He also said that those "in the know" had never made the confident predictions of fulfilling the programme, but he did not enter into the reasons why no warning

Continued on page five

Labor Adopts "Bitter End" War Platform

American Delegates Win Big Victory at Allied Conference

Gompers's Hosts Put Pacifists to Rout

No Peace Until Prussian Autocrats Are Unhorsed Is Spirit

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.—American delegates won a big victory at the inter-Allied labor conference to-day. After having retreated at Derby and skillfully manoeuvred at previous sessions of this conference, they counter-attacked to-day, recovering not only the ground they conceded in earlier engagements, but carrying the Entente labor representatives further than they have ever gone before toward stating their war aims.

It was a notable achievement for the veteran Gompers, a well organized operation, adroitly carried out. The allied labor bodies are now committed to a programme which demands that the war shall be prosecuted until the enemy is driven from all the countries he has invaded and the enemy armies are no longer under the sway of the Prussian autocrats.

Pacifists Cut Sorry Figure

A fair interpretation of this decision would be that all labor will not make peace until the status quo ante is established and the Hohenzollern dynasty is overthrown.

It is possible that some sections will not go so far as that, but certainly the delegates desire placed upon the resolution adopted after a long debate. The pacifists cut a sorry figure in today's session.

Sidney Webb and J. H. Thomas soundly thrashed a British delegate who spoke against the resolution on the ground that this was a capitalist and imperialist war, rather than a struggle between autocracy and democracy. All through the day Gompers and Frey guided the conference and the war aims resolution, which is really a combination of Wilson's speech and an all-war platform.

As eventually adopted, the Russian resolution repudiated the German compromise on the part of those who opposed Allied intervention. With the exception of Serbian delegates, the vote was unanimous that "it is the conference's opinion that in conformity with article six of the President's fourteen points, the present effort of the Allied governments to restore the Russian People must be followed solely by a genuine desire to help for freedom and democracy and toward making the groups of the revolution permanently secure."

When some delegates attempted to explain their votes a lively discussion arose, finally ending with the conference shutting off further speaking. It was decided to vote in the same manner as at former conferences. The American delegation has twenty votes under this scheme.

At the end of the conference Jean Longuet, who has been suspected of being a Caillaux supporter, raised the question of meeting with enemy representatives. This was a veritable bombshell, which threw the whole conference into an uproar.

An unconditional meeting with the enemy, stating that France already had 1,700,000 dead and that a continuation of the war meant extermination of France.

Unconditional Meeting Defeated
The vote taken on the amendment to the war aims resolutions, stating that the German Socialists' replies were only a difficulty and not an obstacle to an international conference, showed that only twenty-five out of ninety delegates favored an unconditional meeting.

Henderson, replying to Longuet, said that British labor could not possibly meet the German representatives until they had accepted labor's platform, including compensation as well as evacuation of Belgium, and a willingness to approach the Alsace-Lorraine question as a matter of right and wrong.

Here Gompers suffered his only reverse in a highly successful day. He tried to commit the conference to an alternative amendment, stating, "we will meet at a conference with those only of the Central Powers who are in open revolt against their autocratic government." The conference rejected this amendment by a vote of 63 to 26.

Gompers declared that the Americans were determined not to meet with enemy leaders until "they have crushed their autocratic government, or we have crushed it for them."

With the Americans abstaining, a resolution was adopted warning the government that labor's patience was being rapidly exhausted by continued efforts, such as the refusal of passports.

With the adjournment of the conference Gompers could well say that he and his seemed happier to-night than at any time since his arrival in England.

Metz Is Now Target for U. S. Shells

American Gunners Are Landing Their Missiles on German Territory

Enemy Increasing His Air Activity

Yankee Fliers Keep Doughboys in First Lines Supplied With Newspapers

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 20.—The Americans are occasionally shelling the fortifications of the German stronghold of Metz.

From a high observation post I have been able to look along the emerald valley of the Moselle as it winds and curves from France into Germany.

Distinctly in the distance lie Metz, with its great single-spired cathedral projecting into the sky, and the chateau of the German Crown Prince. Through glasses it was possible to make out a train crossing a big railroad bridge, and high factory chimneys with jumbled buildings sitting beneath them in the river valley.

On the right and left of the city great hills which climb almost abruptly from the suburbs told where the formidable German forts of Metz sit on guard of the city which was stolen from France in 1870. The bursts of late afternoon sunshine through the shifting clouds brought out the small, white houses on the hillside, and equally discernible were the forbidding black positions of these hill fortresses.

Fort Wagner is nearest our observation post, and it was this fort that the Americans were bombarding. The heavy crash of cannon behind us, the stream of missiles over our heads and then the thick, black smokebursts on the fort told us by the watch that the shells' flight from France to Germany took something like thirty-seven seconds.

The enemy has concentrated great anti-aircraft defenses in a circle around the city, and with the Allied aeroplanes hovering over them at night the spectacle is wonderful.

In sheer desperation the German air service has begun daylight air raids on and behind the Allied lines. Two raids with important forces were carried out by the enemy in Eastern France on Wednesday. These were the first of their kind since eighteen months ago, when the Boche's losses began to mount so high that he abandoned that form of air warfare. Since then the activity of the French and British, and lately American, day raiders in ever increasing numbers has begun to mark the point where the Allied air initiative has forced the enemy's hand.

There is the highest praise among the doughboys to-day for the latest bit of initiative in American air service, though in an entirely different direction. American planes can be seen every morning dropping on the German lines, dropping large packages of newspapers, even dodging German anti-aircraft fire to get the latest news to the doughboys.

Nine-Inch Guns and Larger Near Metz, Crowell Announces

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The forts of Metz, the German stronghold in Lorraine, are under the fire of American guns of 9-inch and larger calibre, members of the House Military Committee were told to-day at their weekly conference with Acting Secretary Crowell and other War Department officials.

The identity of American troops participating in the drive that wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and brought Metz within range of the heavy guns has not been reported to the department by General Pershing.

Production of Liberty motors and of ordnance, particularly 8-inch howitzers, is increasing, the officials said. The production of motors was said to have passed 7,000, of which 2,600 have gone to the navy and the Allies. Liberty motors are now being used in tanks.

Germany Now Ready For Parley on Peace

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20.—An official communication issued in Berlin says the German Ambassador in Vienna to-day presented Germany's reply to the recent Austro-Hungarian peace note. The German note announces the readiness of Germany to participate in the proposed exchange of ideas.

The Reason

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The number of prisoners captured by the Allies since Foch assumed the initiative reached the 200,000 mark to-day, according to unofficial estimates. This equals the haul made by the Germans in their spring and summer drives. The Entente armies are thrusting forward and breaking the enemy's resistance on the French front, in Macedonia, in Palestine and in Russia.

British Crush Turkish Line In Holy Land

3,000 Prisoners Taken as Allenby's Men Smash 16-Mile Stretch

LONDON, Sept. 20 (7:10 p. m.).—British forces in Palestine, under command of General Allenby, attacked the Turkish position on a front of sixteen miles on September 19. The British broke through the Turkish lines between Rafat and the sea and pushed forward for a distance of twelve miles.

Three thousand Turks were taken prisoner by General Allenby's forces. The main Turkish forces in Palestine are now being closely pursued by the British.

The cavalry pushed through the Turkish front and was advancing in the rear of the Turkish armies in the direction of Nablus. Another body of cavalry was advancing in a northeasterly direction toward Elfula and Bisan to intercept the Turks to the north.

On Wednesday General Allenby's right wing attacked west of the Jordan and occupied El Mugeir.

Attack on Wide Front
The text of the official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine, as issued by the War Office to-night, follows:

"During the night of September 19 (187) our troops commenced a general attack on the front between the Jordan and the sea. East of the Jerusalem-Nablus road British and Indian troops advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading southeast from Nablus.

"At 4:30 a. m. of the 19th the main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched after a sharp bombardment between Rafat and the coast. Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning the entire hostile defensive system on the frontage by 8 a. m., and penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastward.

"The latest available reports indicate that Tulkeram railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon, while a brigade of Australian light horse reached the main Tulkeram-Messudieh Railway and the road in the vicinity of Anasta, cutting off large bodies of retreating enemy with their guns and transport.

Junction Is Seized

"Meantime a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops, moving northward on the coastal plain, had seized the road junction at Hudeira Lextera, nineteen miles from the point of departure, by midday.

"East of the Jordan a strong detachment of Arab troops of the King of the Hedjaz, descending from the Turkish railway junction of Beraa, severed rail communication leading north, south and west from that centre.

"Naval units cooperated with our advanced troops in clearing the coastal roads with their gunfire.

"The operations continue. By 8 p. m. of the 19th more than 3,000 prisoners had passed through our corps cages and many more were reported as not having been counted. Large quantities of material have been taken."

Yanks and French Smash Counter Blows of Enemy

British Advance in Flanders and Overcome Teutons Before Cambrai, Capturing Strong Positions and Approaching the Germans' Main Defence Line

Allenby's Attack Routs Moslem, Whose Army Now Is in Flight

Demoralized Austro-Bulgarians Are Forced Back Ten Miles Further and Lose 10,000 Prisoners and 60 Guns—Bolshevik Defeated by Allies

September 21, 2:30 a. m.

The Allied armies yesterday hurled the enemy back in victorious blows on four battlefronts.

The British in thrusts in Flanders, west of Cambrai, and above St. Quentin, fought their way forward despite the enemy's sharp resistance and counter attacks. Important heights were taken in the north, and Byng's men in Picardy pressed forward a mile at several points in the Hindenburg positions. Moeuvres was wrested from the enemy after an all-day struggle.

Franco-Americans Hold Gains

The French below St. Quentin captured the village of Essigny-le-Grand. Mangin's Franco-Americans northeast of Soissons crushed five German counter attacks and inflicted enormous losses on the foe in his attempts to reduce the menace to his positions on the Chavignon Plateau. On the Vesle front the Allied forces made new gains west of Anizy and northeast of Vailly.

D'Esperely's armies in Macedonia have driven forward another ten miles, reaching a total depth of thirty miles, and have forced the enemy to fall back on a seventy-mile front from Monastir to beyond the Vardar. Ten thousand prisoners and more than sixty guns have fallen to the victorious Allies.

Observers report that the Bulgarian army shows signs of complete demoralization, which German reinforcements have failed to overcome in the face of the terrific Allied pressure. The enemy's defeat seems likely to become a rout.

Twelve additional villages have been occupied by the Serbians, Italians, French, British and Greeks. The Bulgarians have evacuated the Cerna banks on a wide front and are being closely pursued by Allied forces.

Turks' Palestine Line Pierced

British forces in Palestine, aided by French, Anzacs and Arabs, have launched an attack on the Turkish line on a fifty-mile front from the Jordan to the Mediterranean. In smashing blows the Allies broke through the Turkish front, swung forward 19 miles in the coastal region and more than 12 miles further inland. Three thousand prisoners and tremendous quantities of stores have been captured in the drive.

Eighteen thousand Turkish troops west of the Jordan are almost surrounded by Allenby's armies, which have swung around behind the enemy.

The important railway centres of Tul Keram, Lektera and Beraa have been occupied by the Allies, who are closely following the fleeing enemy.

The Allied forces on the Murman coast have defeated a large body of German-led Bolshevik troops and have thrown them into full retreat. Many prisoners and much war material were taken in the march southward.

Steady Gains of British a Terrible Menace to Germans' Main Defences

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Sept. 20. From Cambrai to the Aisne the battlefront has been exceedingly lively, with the enemy resisting violently wherever his defences were most in danger. Both the British and the French have fresh successes to their credit. General Byng's army having recaptured Moeuvres, which has been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting during the past week, and General Debency's men having taken Esigny.

Between Lempire and Ephepy General Rawlinson's English troops have advanced more than a mile, bringing them close to the St. Quentin Canal, in line with the Australians on their

right. From the Ailette to the Vesle General Mangin's army has engaged in further fierce struggles, especially in the regions of Allemant, Sancy and Anizy.

Five Assaults Repulsed
Five separate counter attacks were launched by the enemy here without success and with extremely heavy losses. At several points the French worked to within a mile of the Chemin-des-Dames.

Chief interest centres in the fighting on the old Somme battlefield, where it is more spectacular though not more important than General Mangin's terrific struggle. The Germans have fought every post along this forty-mile stretch. They have concentrated a great mass of artillery before the